

Begging OPEC will get us nowhere. We need strong leadership, Madam Speaker, from the White House; but we will not get it. We also need to wake up and realize that the Sierra Club and some of these other environmental groups have now gone so far to the left that they make even socialists look conservative.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Madam Speaker, how much is enough? The buzz in Washington is that the President is spoiling for one last fight with Congress over the budget. In fact, White House aides have practically encouraged suspicion that they would like a government shutdown to embarrass Republicans and boost Democratic prospects in the upcoming elections. Rumors of a government shutdown are greatly exaggerated. Congressional leaders are working in good faith to ensure principled compromise with the President on a budget that serves the national interest.

Under our proposal, over \$600 billion of publicly held debt would be paid down by the end of next year. It would be eliminated by the year 2013. Of course, reduced debt means lower interest rates on credit cards and home mortgages for millions of American families.

The GOP debt reduction plan would also save an average of \$4,064 for every American household in lower interest rates over the next 10 years. Since early last year, Congress has made its spending priorities very clear. As a member of the House Committee on the Budget, I helped craft a budget for next year in which Federal spending would grow at a rate slower than the average family budget. This budget passed the House and Senate. It serves as the blueprint for congressional spending bills this year.

The President, on the other hand, will not say just how many billions of dollars he wants to spend. He submitted one plan in January, which was soundly rejected even by members of his own party. Speaking for congressional Democrats during the debate on the President's proposal earlier this year, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), a Democratic, confessed on the House floor, and I quote, "We did not propose the President's budget. We do not want any part

of the President's budget," closed quote.

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Indeed. The House Democrats offered four substitute budget plans this year. Not one of them was the President's budget plan. It never even got a vote.

Since that time, the President's spending plans have been a moving target. He is currently asking for between \$20 billion and \$30 billion more than he asked for in January, though he cannot say how much or exactly what he needs it for. If we cannot move forward on lowering and simplifying taxes, let us at least not go backwards on spending. A balanced budget with the surplus devoted largely to paying down debt would make perfect sense under these circumstances.

Last week, in an effort to reach agreement on total spending, congressional leaders went to the White House to propose reserving 90 percent of next year's surplus for reducing the national debt. This compromise would provide some limited room for additional spending, while paying down billions more dollars of the Federal debt and keeping a lid on Federal spending.

This should have been an attractive idea to the President. He claimed in the last few weeks that fidelity to the national debt caused him to veto the bills eliminating the marriage tax penalty and the death tax which Congress sent to the White House. But, the President seems decidedly cool toward the 90 percent debt reduction plan. Quote: "Whether we can do it," that is, use 90 percent of the surplus to pay down debt "depends on what the various spending commitments are," the President said earlier to the New York Times.

So let us be clear. When presented with a choice of more spending or paying down the national debt, the President chose more spending.

Ultimately, the budget debate comes down to a very simple question: how much is enough? I believe that \$1.68 trillion should be more than enough to fund the legitimate needs of the Federal Government. Unfortunately, it is still not clear how much more the President thinks is necessary. Congress is committed to working in good faith with the President to reach a reasonable budget compromise. The question is, is he?

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LAUTENBERG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WILSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to join the New Jersey congressional delegation and my colleagues in paying tribute to Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG. This legislation which we passed earlier in the day to name the post office and courthouse at Federal Square in Newark after the

Senator is just one small way to honor a man who has done so much for New Jersey and the Nation. I will be delighted to support it and I am pleased to see the House take it up.

FRANK LAUTENBERG, born into an immigrant family residing in Paterson, New Jersey, FRANK and his family dealt with numerous obstacles and struggles that were common experiences for many Americans during the 1920s. After moving from city to city, the LAUTENBERGS and LAUTENBERG's father found work at the renowned silk mills in Paterson. His father was soon able to eke out a living to support his family. Sadly, just as FRANK was on the brink of manhood, he lost his father to cancer.

Upon his graduation from Nutley High School, FRANK LAUTENBERG enlisted and served in the Army's Signal Corps in Europe during World War II. After serving his country, he attended the prestigious Columbia University on the GI Bill where he studied economics.

With his eyes set on the innovations of the future, LAUTENBERG, accompanied by two childhood friends, founded Automatic Data Processing, a payroll services company. ADP quickly rose up the ladder of business and emerged as one of the world's largest computing service companies with over 33,000 people on its payroll.

Since his election to the Senate in 1982, FRANK LAUTENBERG has given back to the State of New Jersey and our Nation throughout his senatorial career. By writing laws that established age 21 as the national drinking age, by banning smoking on airplanes and forbidding domestic violence abusers from owning guns, LAUTENBERG insured the health and security of our families.

As a strong environmental leader, FRANK LAUTENBERG sought to protect all aspects of our beautiful environment, mainly through the Superfund program to clean up toxic waste sites, the clean air and safe drinking water acts, and the Pets on Planes acts. With the best interests of New Jersey and New Jersey's beaches in mind, FRANK LAUTENBERG wrote legislation that would ban ocean dumping of sewage, rid our beaches of garbage, control medical waste, and stop oil drilling off our famed Jersey shore.

Standing as an example of an American success story, FRANK LAUTENBERG has dedicated 18 years of his career to public service here in the United States Capitol and in New Jersey. And, despite his retirement, Senator LAUTENBERG will always be remembered for his many contributions made to better the lives of millions of Americans. I am sure he will continue to dedicate himself to improving lives, to healing the world.

On a more personal note, no one has done more to help me as a new member of the New Jersey congressional delegation than Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG. His advice, guidance and assistance are things that I will always remember with gratitude.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4919, DEFENSE AND SECURITY AS- SISTANCE ACT OF 2000

Mr. GOODLING submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4919) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106-868)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4919), to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Security Assistance Act of 2000”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definition.

TITLE I—MILITARY AND RELATED ASSISTANCE

Subtitle A—Foreign Military Sales and Financing Authorities

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 102. Requirements relating to country exemptions for licensing of defense items for export to foreign countries.

Subtitle B—Stockpiling of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries

Sec. 111. Additions to United States war reserve stockpiles for allies.

Sec. 112. Transfer of certain obsolete or surplus defense articles in the war reserve stockpiles for allies to Israel.

Subtitle C—Other Assistance

Sec. 121. Defense drawdown special authorities.

Sec. 122. Increased authority for the transport of excess defense articles.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 202. Additional requirements.

TITLE III—NONPROLIFERATION AND EXPORT CONTROL ASSISTANCE

Sec. 301. Nonproliferation and export control assistance.

Sec. 302. Nonproliferation and export control training in the United States.

Sec. 303. Science and technology centers.

Sec. 304. Trial transit program.

Sec. 305. Exception to authority to conduct inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998.

TITLE IV—ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE

Sec. 401. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE V—INTEGRATED SECURITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING

Subtitle A—Establishment of a National Security Assistance Strategy

Sec. 501. National Security Assistance Strategy.

Subtitle B—Allocations for Certain Countries

Sec. 511. Security assistance for new NATO members.

Sec. 512. Increased training assistance for Greece and Turkey.

Sec. 513. Assistance for Israel.

Sec. 514. Assistance for Egypt.

Sec. 515. Security assistance for certain countries.

Sec. 516. Border security and territorial independence.

TITLE VI—TRANSFERS OF NAVAL VESSELS

Sec. 601. Authority to transfer naval vessels to certain foreign countries.

Sec. 602. Inapplicability of aggregate annual limitation on value of transferred excess defense articles.

Sec. 603. Costs of transfers.

Sec. 604. Conditions relating to combined lease-sale transfers.

Sec. 605. Funding of certain costs of transfers.

Sec. 606. Repair and refurbishment in United States shipyards.

Sec. 607. Sense of Congress regarding transfer of naval vessels on a grant basis.

Sec. 608. Expiration of authority.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. Utilization of defense articles and defense services.

Sec. 702. Annual military assistance report.

Sec. 703. Report on government-to-government arms sales end-use monitoring program.

Sec. 704. MTCR report transmittals.

Sec. 705. Stinger missiles in the Persian Gulf region.

Sec. 706. Sense of Congress regarding excess defense articles.

Sec. 707. Excess defense articles for Mongolia.

Sec. 708. Space cooperation with Russian persons.

Sec. 709. Sense of Congress relating to military equipment for the Philippines.

Sec. 710. Waiver of certain costs.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

TITLE I—MILITARY AND RELATED ASSISTANCE

Subtitle A—Foreign Military Sales and Financing Authorities

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) and for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of direct loans under such section \$3,550,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and \$3,627,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

SEC. 102. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS FOR EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) **REQUIREMENTS OF EXEMPTION.**—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) **REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS FOR EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**—

“(1) **REQUIREMENT FOR BILATERAL AGREEMENT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may utilize the regulatory or other authority pursuant to this Act to exempt a foreign country from the licensing requirements of this Act with respect to exports of defense items only if the United States Government has concluded a binding bilateral agreement with the foreign country. Such agreement shall—

“(i) meet the requirements set forth in paragraph (2); and

“(ii) be implemented by the United States and the foreign country in a manner that is legally-binding under their domestic laws.

“(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The requirement to conclude a bilateral agreement in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to an exemption for Canada from the licensing requirements of this Act for the export of defense items.

“(2) **REQUIREMENTS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENT.**—A bilateral agreement referred to paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall, at a minimum, require the foreign country, as necessary, to revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime that is at least comparable to United States law, regulation, and policy requiring—

“(i) conditions on the handling of all United States-origin defense items exported to the foreign country, including prior written United States Government approval for any reexports to third countries;

“(ii) end-use and retransfer control commitments, including securing binding end-use and retransfer control commitments from all end-users, including such documentation as is needed in order to ensure compliance and enforcement, with respect to such United States-origin defense items;

“(iii) establishment of a procedure comparable to a ‘watchlist’ (if such a watchlist does not exist) and full cooperation with United States Government law enforcement agencies to allow for sharing of export and import documentation and background information on foreign businesses and individuals employed by or otherwise connected to those businesses; and

“(iv) establishment of a list of controlled defense items to ensure coverage of those items to be exported under the exemption; and

“(B) should, at a minimum, require the foreign country, as necessary, to revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime that is at least comparable to United States law, regulation, and policy regarding—

“(i) controls on the export of tangible or intangible technology, including via fax, phone, and electronic media;

“(ii) appropriate controls on unclassified information relating to defense items exported to foreign nationals;

“(iii) controls on international arms trafficking and brokering;

“(iv) cooperation with United States Government agencies, including intelligence agencies, to combat efforts by third countries to acquire defense items, the export of which to such countries would not be authorized pursuant to the export control regimes of the foreign country and the United States; and

“(v) violations of export control laws, and penalties for such violations.

“(3) **ADVANCE CERTIFICATION.**—Not less than 30 days before authorizing an exemption for a foreign country from the licensing requirements of this Act for the export of defense items, the President shall transmit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a certification that—

“(A) the United States has entered into a bilateral agreement with that foreign country satisfying all requirements set forth in paragraph (2);

“(B) the foreign country has promulgated or enacted all necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to comply with its obligations under the bilateral agreement with the United States; and

“(C) the appropriate congressional committees will continue to receive notifications pursuant to the authorities, procedures, and practices of section 36 of this Act for defense exports to a foreign country to which that section would apply and without regard to any form of defense export licensing exemption otherwise available for that country.